

It looks like a taxpayers' league might accomplish more than a tax law.

TO violate the neutrality laws is getting to be more trouble than it is worth.

The Evening Herald

If the educators' convention is worth more than the fair, what is the good roads meeting worth?

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GERMAN FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA SURRENDER

VILLA DEFEATED WHILE CONSULS URGE WILSON TO ACT FOR MEXICAN PEACE

Advices from Aguas Calientes Announce Rebel Chieftain In Full Retreat Toward North After Battle With Carranza Forces Last Night Ten Miles from That City.

FAMINE THREATS MADE CAUSE FOR INTERFERING

Diplomatic Officers Point to Plight of Non-Combatants and Inability of Heads of Warring Factions to Bring Order About as Basis for Action by United States.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
Washington, July 9.—General Villa has been defeated by Carranza troops ten miles south of Aguas Calientes and is retreating north, according to consular advices dated last night from Aguas Calientes. The message was brief and indicated that telegraphic communications were probably being interrupted north of Aguas Calientes within a few days. No details were given.

Officials of the United States are discussing informally today the possibility of President Wilson taking further steps to bring about a restoration of peace in Mexico. This discussion was based upon reports from United States consuls in the northern part of Mexico, pleading that conditions in the north are such that tranquility in the southern republic be taken within a month.

The consuls refer to the threatened famine in Mexico, inability of the heads of the warring factions to bring peace and predict that if prompt action is not taken by the United States conditions far worse than ever will prevail.

MEXICAN BANDIT WANTS TO KILL ALL FOREIGNERS

Douglas, Ariz., July 8.—Word of threats made by Alfred Duarte, a leader of Mexican bandits, to kill all foreigners that cross the international boundary line into Mexico, after today was brought here by Ralph A. Meyer, an American manager of the Monte Cristo mine, and R. H. Sims, an El Paso banker, who were forced to pay the bandits \$50,000 ransom, June 24, when the mining camp was raided. Duarte, according to Sims, said that while he was a prisoner at Fort Huachuca he had been badly treated by the United States troops and he intended to revenge himself by killing all foreigners who entered Mexico after July 8.

Two of the bandits captured by Carranza troops the day after the raid were reported to have been executed. Sims described as terrible the conditions in several towns in northern and central Sonora. He said there were rumors of several deaths from starvation at Cupira.

RUSSIAN BARK SUNK OFF QUEENSTOWN BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
London, July 9, (14:12 p. m.)—The Russian bark Marion Lightbody was sunk off Queenstown today by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The bark, which was of 2,176 tons gross, left Valparaiso March 23 for an English port.

London, July 9 (14:15 p. m.)—The Russian steamer Anna from Archangel, Russia, for Hull, was shelled by a German submarine in the North sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland, today. The Anna is reported to be still afloat.

London, July 9 (19:45 a. m.)—The Wilson line steamship Guido, from Hull for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

LEGENDS OF JAMES BAND AWAKENED BY ARREST ON AGED CHARGE

Quartette of Prominent Citizens of Bedford, Iowa, Taken In Custody for Murder Committed in 1868.

ALLEGED EYE-WITNESS OF CRIME TO TESTIFY

Traditional Treasure of \$90,000 Said to Have Been Found Yesterday by Members of Party In Custody.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
Bedford, Iowa, July 9.—Legends of the James boys, Frank and Jesse, and other famous guerrilla bands which followed in the wake of the civil war revived here today in connection with the arrest of four hitherto prominent and respected citizens of this section on the charge of having participated in the murder and robbery of a wealthy cattleman and his son near Siam, Iowa, forty-seven years ago. The four men, Bates Huntman, Samuel Scrivner, and Henry and John Dainwood, were arrested here and at Charleota, Iowa, will be arraigned in the district court here next Tuesday. It was definitely stated by the attorney general's official representative, C. A. Robbins, here today that a treasure chest, supposed to have contained \$90,000 belonging to the slain cattleman and his son, was never located, unless by some members of the James gang. The treasure was reported to have been found yesterday by these men.

The Lawrence Missouri bandits are brought into the case in connection with Jonathan Park, one-time member of the gang of counterfeiters. It was he who followed here Maria Collins, his young sister-in-law to her new home near Quitman, Mo., several years after the tragedy, in an effort to keep her from disclosing the secret. She was shot by Mattie Collins at the Collins home, according to information here. Maria Collins is supposed to have told the James boys about the treasure.

Villages, Iowa, July 9.—C. A. Robbins, assistant attorney general here today in connection with the Bedford murder case announced that Maria Collins, who is now Mrs. Maria Porter, and who lives in Quitman, Mo., will be at Bedford next Tuesday to testify for the state against Bates Huntman, Sam Scrivner and John and Henry Dainwood. She is the woman who, as a young girl, is alleged to have witnessed the killing of the wealthy cattleman and his son by the counterfeiter gang.

Mrs. Porter would not discuss the details of the murder, saying she had been advised by the prosecuting authorities in Iowa not to talk of it. She said she had been threatened with death if she gave information against the men guilty of the killing.

Nathaniel Smith is believed to be the name of the murdered cattle boy, according to Attorney W. W. Hudson. "Smith came to Siam from Dr. Joseph, Mo., we learn," said Mr. Hudson. "At the time he was engaged to a girl who later married. This girl's son is now in Bedford. We have found \$45,000 of the treasure."

John and Henry Dainwood were arraigned here and after pleading not guilty were released on bonds of \$5,000 each.

Scrivner, the most prominent of the quartette, is 75 years old and reputed to be very wealthy. He is a leading member of the Masonic order in this section. Huntman is a white headed man of 77 years who is said to have lost most of a fortune he once had in attempts to find the hidden treasure. The four vigorously denied the charges against them. They have been respected citizens for nearly half a century. Among their friends and acquaintances there appeared today to be a tendency to treat the whole affair as a joke.

Assistant Attorney General Robbins, however, insists that his investigation shows that the case will prove a strong one when it is called for trial.

MRS. PORTER TELLS OF DETERMINATION TO TESTIFY
Quinn, Mo., July 9.—Mrs. Maria Porter, wife of Henry Porter, a small miner here, admitted today she witnessed the killing of the wealthy cattleman near Siam, Iowa, and declared she would go to Bedford, Iowa, to testify against the men under arrest.

Quigley's Condition Remains Serious.
Rochester, N. Y., July 9.—The condition of James Edward Quigley, Catholic archbishop of Chicago, was unchanged today. He continues to grow weaker; the attending physicians said.

MINNEHAHA KEPT AT QUARANTINE BY FIRE RISK

Liner Which May Have Been Set Afire by Man Who Shot J. P. Morgan Reaches Port But Is Halted Away from Pier.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
Halifax, N. S., July 9.—The steamer Minneha of the Atlantic transport line, arrived in the harbor this afternoon with a fire still burning in her cargo, the flames having spread from number three hold into number four. The ship is out from stem to stern and the damage is believed to be extensive.

The Atlantic transport liner Minneha which caught fire Wednesday on her way from New York to London with 15,000 tons of war munitions on board after an explosion which may have been caused by an infernal machine sent aboard by Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assassin, steamed slowly through mist and arizing rain into Halifax harbor today.

Rory wireless advices from Captain Claret indicated that the flames had been mastered during the night, that the blaze had been all but extinguished and that there apparently was no further danger.

The Minneha entered the harbor at five minutes after noon. So far as could be learned from the marine officials none of the cargo had been touched by the flames. Great care was exercised in the arrangements made to receive the Minneha on account of the latent danger to other shipping in the harbor from her high explosives aboard, so long as any vestige of fire remained in her cargo. It was arranged for her to lie up at quarantine, where a fire fighting force had been collected overnight.

Captain Claret reported that at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7 there was a heavy explosion on board and a violent shock which caused the ship to tremble. The fire followed. The ship anchored in the outer harbor in the face of a heavy blow. Late this afternoon it was believed that the fire had been extinguished.

In the opinion of the officers of the Minneha, a bomb caused the explosion and fire on board the steamer, which came in here for assistance today.

Today's War Summary

German military activities, while lessening in the Galician and southern Poland war fields, apparently are in full swing again along the front to the west and northwest of Warsaw. The latest official statement from Petrograd indicates this in recording attacks on the Russian positions at several points.

Heavy losses were inflicted upon the Germans in an assault near Jedynow, in the Przasnysz district, the Russians report, but near Bolimow almost directly west of Warsaw an attack in which gases were employed resulted in the storming of first line trenches.

In some of these the Germans retained a foothold. The fighting there was reported as continuing. Petrograd declares that the blow dealt the Austrians south of Lublin is being followed up, the Tenth army there being on the retreat with the Russians in pursuit.

A Petrograd correspondent describes the check to the Austrians as resulting from a tactical blunder by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand who in too swift an advance left his army's left wing uncovered, enabling the Russians to deliver an attack which cost the Austrians 15,000 men.

From Pretoria in South Africa comes news that General Botha has completed the conquest of German Southwest Africa, accepting the surrender of all the German military forces there. A brief statement from Rome says there are no important changes along the Austro-Italian battle line but that the action on the various fronts is "developing regularly."

Nevada Rates to Stand.
Washington, July 9.—Investigation by the interstate commerce commission into freight rates from many localities to points in Nevada over Nevada railroads was dismissed today with the announcement that present rates are not unreasonable.

BOTHA TRIUMPHS AT EXPIRATION OF ULTIMATUM THURSDAY

Many English Troops Released for Service Elsewhere, Though German East Africa Remains Unsubdued.

GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA MAY BECOME ANGLICISED

Ardor of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's Army Leads It Too Far, Is Explanation of Austrian Reverse.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
London, July 9, (12:19 p. m.)—The surrender of the entire German force in German Southwest Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent.

All the resources of the South African Union were used in the campaign, but its successful conclusion probably means that although German East Africa remains unsubdued a contingent will be dispatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

It generally is believed here that German Southwest Africa will become part of the South African Union.

Special dispatches from Petrograd report that the Russian position in southern Russian Poland now is very hopeful and that the possibility of the Austro-Germans carrying Warsaw by sudden onslaught is obviated.

The Austrians' reverse is explained by London military experts as due to the ardor of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, which in the rush on the Krakow-Lublin line got so far ahead of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces that a junction was impossible. Vienna admits that the Austrians have been compelled to retreat from the Lublin region.

The only success claimed by the central powers along the eastern front is in southern Poland west of the Vistula river, where the Russians presumably still are withdrawing towards new lines around Warsaw.

Reports continue to reach here by way of Holland that the Germans are sending heavy reinforcements to the western front. The only news of the operations in that zone, however, is contained in the latest Paris report, which relates that a German assault directed against trenches which the British had captured on Tuesday southwest of Ypres, was broken with heavy losses under the fire of British field artillery and French machine guns and which admits that a German attack was repulsed some ground on the front of Ypres.

The controversy over the disagreement between Viscount Haldane, former minister of war and Lord High Chancellor, and David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, grows in bitterness. Lord was added to the five today by the statement that if Major General Sir Stanley von Bonin, master general of ordnance, does not resign, Sir David George will resign, and that if Major General von Bonin does resign, he will be followed in this action by his chief, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war. The controversy also has developed the fact that the mysterious cabinet nominations committee was headed by Lord Kitchener.

The official press bureau has finally released the statement that it was a British submarine which sank a German battleship in the Baltic. This belated confirmation, coming five days after the news of the identity of the attacking craft had been published in the continental newspapers, was almost buried in the English press, portions of which, however, today make sensational editorial comments as to the methods of British censorship.

GERMAN SURRENDER FOLLOWS EXPIRATION OF ULTIMATUM
Pretoria, South Africa, via London, July 9 (11 a. m.)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

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THAW TELLS AGAIN STORY OF DEATH OF ARCHITECT

On Second Day on Stand Mat-tawan Escape Recounts Version of Slaying of Stanford White.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
New York, July 9.—Harry K. Thaw, during his second day on the witness stand at the trial to determine whether he has recovered his sanity, retold the story of how he killed Stanford White and denied that he had ever paid Susan A. Merrill large sums of money to "keep secret the names of certain persons."

He referred to the alienate who testified for the state at habeas corpus proceedings as "bug doctors."

Many questions were asked Thaw about his relations with Clifford W. Harridge, then his lawyer and Mrs. Susan A. Merrill. The witness denied that he had paid Susan A. Merrill large sums of money. He also denied that he had paid money to keep "certain people quiet."

He added: "Mrs. Merrill committed perjury in 1905 and 1909; just as she did here three days ago."

"Did you," asked Deputy Attorney General Cook, "pay or cause to be paid to Mrs. Merrill \$25 a week over a long period of time?"

"I don't believe I did."

"How much did you pay her altogether?"

"Between \$200 and \$250."

This was the second day of Harry K. Thaw's testimony as a witness for the state in his sanity trial.

The examination had proceeded as far as the campaign of publicity to gain public opinion in his fight for freedom which Thaw conducted while in New Hampshire.

A writ calling upon Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to appear in court here and explain why she did not respond to a subpoena as a witness, had been served upon her at Chateaugay Lake.

Mr. Cook began his questioning by asking Thaw whether he believed himself to have been insane at the time he killed Stanford White.

"That," said the witness, "is a question that cannot be answered by one word. The question came up and the jury gave me the benefit of the doubt. In effect they evidently believed there might have been a chance that any reason was not all that it should be."

Thaw gave correctly the date of the murder. He did not remember just what he did all that day, but said that he visited a number of steamship offices and that he had carried a revolver with him since that morning. He said he had been informed that "Monk" Eastman, a New York gang leader, was after him. He did not believe the report but thought he should be prepared to protect himself.

SHIPPING BROKERS AND OWNERS ARE ARRESTED

Charge of Conspiracy to Break Neutrality Laws Is Made Against Four Californians by Grand Jury.

San Francisco, July 9.—Philip R. Thayer, president of the Northern and Southern Steamship company, and Joseph R. H. H. Swaine, and J. S. Hoyt, shipping brokers, were arrested today, each on two indictments returned by the federal grand jury yesterday charging violation of American neutrality in connection with the transfer of supplies to German warships by the steamer Sacramento, off the Chilean coast last fall.

Following the arrests it was announced that the firms of C. D. Bonker and company, of which R. H. Swaine and Hoyt, and the Northern and Southern Steamship company have been indicted on charges of making a false manifest and of obtaining clearance fraudulently.

Dr. Thomas Addis of Lane hospital, alleged examining physician for British recruiting agents, also was arrested today and gave bond on two indictments charging hiring and retaining recruits and conspiring to do so.

HEARING UPON NEW TRIAL FOR MINE WORKERS CHIEF COMMENCES

Counsel for Defense Vainly Asks Continuance Because of Lack of Preparation, But Court Declines to Grant It.

LEAVE GRANTED FOR AMENDMENT OF MOTION

Affidavits of Minor Duggan, a Juror in Former Case, and Others, Admitted as Part of Instrument.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
Trinidad, Colo., July 9.—Argument on the motion of a new trial for John H. Lawson, of the international board of the United Mine Workers of America, convicted on May 3 of the murder of Deputy Sheriff John Nimmo, started before Judge Granby Hillyer in the district court this morning by Attorney Edward P. Costigan representing the defendant.

Prior to the opening of the argument, Attorney H. N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the defendant, presented a motion for a continuance of hearing, which was denied. This motion was made on the ground that he had been so busily engaged with other cases that he had not had sufficient time to prepare his argument and the contention that hearing on the motion should not be had until the state supreme court had decided the matter of jurisdiction for the court sitting out of the petition in the Huertano county case.

Attorney Costigan then asked for, and was granted leave to file an amendment to the original motion for a new trial which included affidavits from Minor Duggan, a Lawson juror, and Mrs. Bertha Hall, wife of Grover Hall, relative to the allegations of conduct against a jury balliff and were additional to those affidavits contained in the original motion.

Charges that the verdict by which John H. Lawson, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was convicted of first degree murder was secured through intimidation and jury tampering by a court balliff were aired in district court here today in the arguments on Lawson's motion for a new trial. The arguments were before Judge Granby Hillyer who presided at the Lawson trial. A motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from hearing several additional strike cases is pending in the Colorado supreme court.

Lawson was convicted May 3 of first degree murder in connection with the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, in a battle near Ludlow, Colorado, between deputies and striking coal miners.

The motion for a new trial filed by Lawson's attorneys was accompanied by an affidavit signed by Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted the labor leader. In it Hall declares he believes Lawson innocent. He swears that during the more than forty hours of jury deliberation he was repeatedly told by Frank Gooden, the balliff in charge of the jury, that his wife was dangerously ill. The affidavit makes the further charge that on May 7 the jury was not taken to luncheon at the usual hour, and that Gooden informed Hall that Judge Hillyer had ordered the jurors to be locked in a room and given no food until they had agreed upon a verdict. Finally, Hall declares, he agreed to vote for a verdict, which he believed was contrary to the evidence.

Hall's affidavit is supported in part by the affidavit of another member of the jury, offered to the court at the opening of the arguments.

An affidavit by Bert Bramlett, who served as balliff in the trial of Louis Zamancelli, preceding the Lawson trial, stated that Gooden had boasted to him that he had "brought pressure to bear upon Grover Hall, one of the jurors."

Bertha Hall, wife of Grover Hall, in an affidavit offered to the court when the hearing opened, swore that during the Lawson trial she had a cold. The affidavit charges that on the evening of May 7 "one Zeke Martin" was in the house of affiant and insisted that affiant should have a doctor and that affiant informed said Martin that she did not need a doctor and that there was no use going to that expense. Zeke Martin was undersheriff during the administration of Sheriff J. S. Grisham, who served during most of the recent coal strike. Mrs. Hall's affidavit continues:

"I was in the house of affiant and insisted that affiant should have a doctor and that affiant informed said Martin that she did not need a doctor and that there was no use going to that expense. Zeke Martin was undersheriff during the administration of Sheriff J. S. Grisham, who served during most of the recent coal strike. Mrs. Hall's affidavit continues:

(Continued on Page 5.)

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE EXPECTED TO REACH THIS COUNTRY NOT LATER THAN SUNDAY

President Expected to Return from Summer White House to Lay Reply of Teutons to America's Protest Against Submarine Warfare Before Cabinet at Meeting Tuesday.

TENSION GROWS WITH DELAYS IN RECEIPT

General Tone in Official Quarters One of Disappointment That Kaiser Cannot Get Point of View of United States; Supplemental Negotiations Remain Unlikely.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire.)
Cornish, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson first learned through unofficial dispatches today of the delivery to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin last night of the German government's answer to the last American note on the Lusitania and submarine warfare in general.

The president made no comment, but it was stated at Harbarkenden house that he probably would leave for Washington within a few days to discuss the note with Secretary Lansing and other advisers and to determine what position the United States government should take.

TEXT OF NOTE EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW
Washington, July 9.—Delivery of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night should bring the official text to the state department here probably tomorrow and undoubtedly by Sunday. President Wilson is expected to return from the summer White House at Cornish to lay the reply before the cabinet at a meeting Tuesday. All officials here realize that there probably has been no essential change from the form in which the reply was outlined by the Berlin foreign office to Ambassador Gerard. On the basis of that outline the American government declined to engage in any supplementary negotiations because the German proposals were regarded as such which the United States could not accept without sacrificing many of its rights.

Meanwhile there is a renewal of the tension over what the next step will be if the text of the German reply bears out the unofficial outlines which indicated that it would be an unsatisfactory to the United States. Although officials would not comment, saying that the phraseology first must be studied, the general undertone in official quarters was one of disappointment. What the president's course was no official would predict, but it was evident that another critical phase in the relations between Germany and the United States was at hand.

One course, which some well informed officials considered probable, would be to reject the German proposals and notify the Berlin government in effect that the United States intended to insist on the principle of visit and search for all unarmed vessels of any nationality carrying Americans and that specific violations of these rights would determine the next step in the American policy.

As for the Lusitania case, however, failure by Germany to admit liability for the loss of more than 100 American lives is a phase of the situation on which there were today few suggestions as to what the United States should do.

Some of the president's advisers have repeatedly counseled that the breach of international law was so flagrant that it remained only for the United States to have no diplomatic intercourse with the German government unless the intent of the act was